THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

Advertisements $1 per square, for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVI. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1832. NO. 25.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

LEAS & HOLLIBAUGH,

IS, this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to said Firm, will please to settle their accounts without delay. Those having claims against said Firm, are requested to hand them in for payment.

LEAS & HOLLIBAUGH.

Littlestown, March 31, 1832. 4t

New Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened a Store in the house of Mr. Robert Taylor, (formerly Lashell's,) on the Turnpike road leading from Gettysburg to York. He has on hand, and will constantly keep,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable GOODS,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,

and every other article usually kept in a Country Store

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

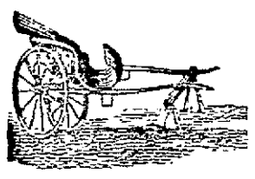
ROGER CLAXTON.

April 10. 4t

JOHN GEISELMAN,

Coach-Trimmer, and Harness-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has REMOVED his Shop to the New Building on Middle-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house—where he will carry on both the above branches of business in all their details, and on the most extensive scale. All kinds of Work in the above Trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices—and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.



He will also keep on hand for sale,

GIGS, Barouches.

and all other kinds of *Wheel Carriages.*

He forbears to say any thing of his qualifications, but will be judged by the work which he has heretofore done—to which the most critical examination is invited.

Gettysburg, April 10. tf

VENDUE.

THE Subscriber being determined to remove to the West, will offer at Public Vendue, on *Tuesday the 17th inst.* at his residence in Mountjoy township, a great variety of Personal Property, viz: A first rate riding

Horse, Cows, Hogs,

Grain in the ground, Hay by the ton, a first rate Clock, Bedsteads, Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Stove and Pipe, one Case of Drawers, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

JOHN HORNER.

April 3. ts

EAGLE HOTEL,

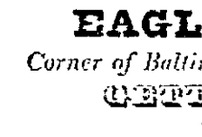
Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets,

GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.—The House is large and commodious; and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 27. tf



The Full-blooded

HORSE,

VETO,

(Belonging to Mr. Key, of Georgetown,)

WILL be kept this season, ending on the 1st of July, at Carlisle and Gettysburg, every other week alternately—commencing at Gettysburg, on the 2d inst. For his Pedigree and other particulars, see Bills.

THOMAS CHANEY.

April 3. tf

POETRY.

'THEY MOUNT UP WITH WINGS AS EAGLES.'
Isaiah 40—31.

Exulting and bright on his broad glossy wing,
The Eagle is piercing the mists of the morn,
And from his dark plumage is hast'ning to fling
The dew drops that sparkle as upwards he's borne.

Beneath him the waves of the ocean are foaming,
And dash on the cliffs that rise stern o'er the deep;
And through the gray heavens the Sirocco is moaning
As the sigh of that bosom that knows not to weep!

But he heeds not the storms, tho' they wildly contend,
While beyond sleeps a region all splendor and peace;
The dark gilded vapors serve only to lend
A fresh halo to glories that never decrease.

He revels in sunbeams; and from the proud height
Looks down on the valley enshrouded in gloom;
How faded its beauties appear to the sight!
Like tinsel that gleams 'mid the dust of the tomb.

'Tis thus that 'mid tumult, and darkness, and wo,
On the pinions of *Faith* the believer can rise—
Forget this cold world in eternity's glow,
And dauntless pursue his bright path thro' the skies.

Oh! calm is the sunshine that rests on his soul,
The day-star of *Hope*—the sweet dawning of *Peace;*
In sorrow and suffering his heart to console,
With the pledge of a glory that never shall cease.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London United Service Journal for February.

PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.

Instances of strong presentiment are by no means uncommon, but I have never heard of any thing more striking than the following.

Lieut Stuart had been many years in the service, and had for some time commanded the Seaflower, a beautiful prize brig of war, well known on the Lisbon station in 1812, &c. where she was principally employed in conveying Government freights. He was afterwards appointed to the Harlequin, of eighteen guns, on the Newfoundland station; this appointment was given him with a view to his promotion—Poor fellow, if he was not promoted, he was at any rate provided for.

He was first Lieutenant of the little vessel, and during the time he held this station, was distinguished by that gentlemanly behaviour and urbanity of manner, so much to be desired in those who possess almost unlimited power.—From the time of his first joining her, however, he seemed to think of death, and frequently declared, that he had never yet been in an action of any kind, although so long in the service, and that he felt convinced most fully in his own mind, that, when he did get into one, he should fall.

Many a long hour in the weary night-watches on the banks of Newfoundland, has he whiled away by reciting all his former prospects and his future hopes; but invariably wound up with his taking a longer stride than usual, and declaring as he finished his yarn, "If ever I get in an action, I shall fall—Well, it's all right—Keep a good look-out there, forward:" this was the hint that he wanted no more conversation, and the mate of his watch used to leave him and go over to leeward. Poor Stuart would then pace the deck, in the most perfect mental abstraction. He had indeed a most melancholy foreboding of his fate, but he met it like a hero.

It was in the latter part of 1813, or the beginning of 1814, when the Harlequin, not far from Bermuda, fell in with one of our own packets, and from some mistake in the signals, the packet took her for an American which she had heard was in those seas, and let fly a raking broadside at her as she was coming up on her quarter; while the Harlequin was getting into carronade range, the packet ship continued to fire at her, principally from a long brass gun, which she had mounted abaft, and which was directed by a passenger, an artillery officer.

Poor Stuart was in the act of walking aft, apparently in the highest glee, and cheering the men with the hopes of soon having her along side, when one of those raking shots came in at the starboard gangway, walked away with the back part of his head, and his brains literally flew up to the peak of the mainsail: it took another man's shoulder off, and then went out through the poop.

There was many a wet eye next day, when—"The wave was made his winding sheet!"

There are in England, 1787 Charitable or Benefit Societies, and their funds amount to $680,000.

Burns.—He was standing one day upon the quay at Greenock, when a wealthy merchant, belonging to the town had the misfortune to fall into the harbor. He was no swimmer, and his death would have been inevitable, had not a sailor, who happened to be passing at the time, immediately plunged in, and, at the risk of his own life, rescued him from his dangerous situation.—The Greenock merchant, upon recovering a little from his fright, put his hand into his pocket, and generously presented the sailor with a shilling.—The crowd, who were by this time collected, loudly protested against the contemptible insignificance of the sum; and Burns, with a smile of ineffable scorn, entreated them to restrain their clamor, "for," said he, "the gentleman is of course the best judge of the value of his own life."

LARGE PATTERN.

"Oh, that my sleeves were larger, and my waist was less," seems to be the ladies' reading of Jack's exclamation. It said that a Washington street shop keeper once offered to throw in the skirts of a gown pattern, if the lady purchaser would buy silk enough for the sleeves. There was less satire in the offer than we apprehend, if we may credit the assertion that a fsshionable dress was lately sent home, the sleeves of which actually contained twelve yards of half yard cloth.

HINT TO LOVERS—By Mrs. C. Hall.

If a youth is woolingly disposed towards any damsel, as he values his happiness let him follow my advice; call on the lady when she least expects him, and take note of the appearance of all that is under her control, observe if the shoe fits neatly—if the gloves are clean and the hair neat—and I would forgive a man for breaking off an engagement if he discovered a greasy novel hid away under the cushions of a sofa, or a hole in the garniture of the prettiest foot in the world. Slovenliness will ever be avoided by a well regulated mind, as would a pestilence. A woman cannot always be what is called 'dressed,' particularly one in middling or humble life, where her duty, and it is consequently to be hoped her pleasure, lies in superintending and assisting in all domestic matters; but she may always be neat, well appointed—and as certainly as a virtuous woman is a crown of glory to her husband, so surely is a slovenly one a crown of thorns.

Danger of Beauty.—In the first attempt made by Mary, Queen of Scotts, to escape from her imprisonment in Lochlevan castle, she disguised herself as a laundress, with whom she had changed her clothes, and when seated in the boat and putting off from the shore, she was discovered by lifting her hand to her head. The extreme beauty of her hand, with its whiteness, discovered her at once, and she was carried back to her chamber in bitterness and tears.

It has been ascertained by experiment, says the Lowel Journal, that one penny's worth of tar or rosin diluted in water, poured upon a tub of coal, will saturate it with three times its original quantity of bitumen. Charcoal especially will bear a saturation of this kind with great advantage.

Instance of Courage in two Boys.—About the middle of October, 1789, two brothers by the name of Johnson, one twelve, the other nine years old, were playing on the western bank of Short creek, about twelve miles from Wheeling, skipping stones in the water. At a distance they discovered two men, who appeared to be settlers, being dressed with coats and hats. These men to amuse and deceive the children (as the event showed,) engaged in the same sport, advancing towards the children, till by degrees they got so near, that the children discovered them to be Indians, but it was then too late to make their escape; the Indians seized and carried them six miles into the woods, where they made a fire and took up their lodgings for the night; their rifles and tomahawks rested against a tree, and then each Indian laid down with a boy on his arm:—the children, as may be supposed, kept awake—the oldest began to move, and finding his Indian sound asleep, by degrees disengaged himself, and went to the fire, which had got low, and stirred it up; the Indian not waking he whispered to his brother, who likewise crept away—and both of them went to the fire.—The oldest boy then observed to his brother, "I think we can kill these Indians, and get away from them," the youngest agreed in the proposal of attempting it; the eldest then took one of the rifles, and placed the muzzle, which he rested on a small stick that he found for the purpose, close to the head of one of the Indians, and committing the execution of this part of the business to his brother, ordered him to pull the trigger the moment he saw him strike the other Indian with one of the tomahawks.—The oldest gave the signal; the youngest pulled trigger—the rifle shot away the lower part of the Indian's face, and left him senseless; he then told his brother to lay on, for he had done for his, after which he snatched up the gun and ran; the boy with the tomahawk gave the stroke with the wrong end, the Indian started on his feet—the boy found the mistake, and turning the tomahawk in his hand gave him another blow, which brought him to the ground: he repeated his strokes till he had despatched him, and then made the best of his way after his brother. When the boys had found the path which they recollected to have travelled before, the oldest boy fixed his hat on a bush as a directory to find the scene of action the next day. The tomahawked Indian was found near the place where the boys had left him: The other was not there; but was tracked by his blood, and although so weakened by his pursuers (two men) they suffered him to escape; but it is supposed that he died of his wounds. These two Indians were sent out to reconnoitre the best place for an attack, which was to have been made by a body of warriors, waiting in the neighborhood. *Bost. Mirror.*

Heroism.—"One day," said Massena, "being at Buezenghen, I perceived a young soldier belonging to the light Artillery, whose horse had just been wounded by a lance. The young man, who appeared quite a child, defended himself desperately, as several bodies of the enemy lying around him could testify. I immediately despatched an officer with some men to his assistance, but they arrived too late. Although this action had taken place on the borders of the wood, and in front of the bridge, the artillery-man had alone withstood the attack of the small troop of Cossacks and Bavarians, whom the officer and men I had despatched had immediately put to flight. His body was covered with wounds inflicted by shot, lances, and swords. They were at least thirty. And do you know, Madame, who this young officer was?" said Massena, turning to me. "A woman! yes, a woman! and a handsome woman too! although she was covered so with blood, that it was difficult to judge of her beauty. She had followed her lover to the army. The latter was a captain of artillery; she never left him; and when he was killed, defended, like a lioness, the remains of him she had so ardently loved. She was a native of Paris; her name was Louise Bellet; and she was the daughter of a fringe-maker in the rue du Petit Lion."—*Memoirs of the Duchess of Abrantes in the Athenæum.*

From the Vermont Chronicle.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

Messrs. RICHARDS & TRACY, I have just returned from a funeral which presented such a scene as I never witnessed before, and hope I never shall witness again. I have just come from the funeral of three young ladies, whose remains were all collected into one coffin and deposited in one grave. They all were daughters of James Kent, Esq. of Piermont, N. H. Their names were Sevia, Polly and Elsey Jane; the eldest 23 years of age, and the youngest about 16. I never had the pleasure of an acquaintance with them, but am informed that they were all bright, active and amiable girls; much respected where they were known. The circumstances attending their decease were such, as may cause the ears of every one who hears them to tingle. The family at home consisted of the father, the mother, a brother of hers, and three daughters. On the evening of the 21st inst. you might have seen them in peace and safety, grouped around the fireside; happy in the company of each other and of a few friends who had come to visit them

At the accustomed hour they retired to their pillows; the parents in a lower room, and the daughters in a chamber, and there sunk into a state of repose, from which they were aroused at about three o'clock in the morning, by suffocating smoke and fierce flames of fire. The back and upper part of the house, which was most remote from the sleeping room of the parents was at this moment the principal seat of the conflagration. The father sprang from his bed and hastened to secure his daughters. But there was only one flight of stairs going into the chamber; & these from the back part of the house, where the smoke and heat had become intolerable He ran to the barn for a ladder.—While he was gone the mother heard one of the daughters, who had probably got to the foot of the stairs, cry, *Father! Father!!* and one or two piercing screams come down from a remote chamber, into which the other two had fled as a momentary refuge from the pursuing flames The father was back in a few minutes with his ladder, and by help of it climbed to a window of the room where his daughters had slept; reared it up and called them, *but he heard no voice!* and it was impossible for him to enter. The dense smoke urged on by approaching flames, was pouring into his face and he could not tarry.—He let the window fall; came down to his wife, and said, "Our children are gone—they are dead—we must take care of our own lives and save what few articles we can." The neighbors were in a few minutes on the spot: but came too late to afford any material relief.

In the morning the relics of those unfortunate sisters were collected from the smouldering ruins—a few bones or rather cinders of one, in the cellar, under the place where the foot of the chamber stairs had been, and what remained of the other two lay near together, where they had (perhaps embracing each other) fallen down from the remote chamber into which they had fled from their own. The man whom I mentioned as residing in the family, most narrowly escaped with his own life, but was utterly unable to afford the least assistance to others. The collection of people at the funeral to-day was very great and solemn. At the close of the service the bereaved father rose, and while bowed down under the heavy weight which had been laid upon him, blessed God for the consolation that he was still allowed to enjoy. He said he trusted that his three daughters who had been so suddenly removed from him, were all of them truly pious; they had often been united with him in the worship of God on earth, and he hoped yet to join with them in everlasting adoration and praise before his throne in heaven. He uttered not a murmuring word; but exhibited the same spirit as did Eli of old, who said, "It is the Lord, let him do as seemeth him good."—Blessed be God that we may hope it was so, and that those piercing cries of *father! father!* when it was impossible for their earthly parent to help them, were mercifully regarded by their father in heaven, who undoubtedly terminated their bodily sufferings, and received their liberated spirits to the bosom of eternal love and consolation. And from those ashes and fragments too, we may hope that forms shall yet arise, which shall bloom in immortal youth. Blessed again, I say, be God for all the rich and everlasting consolations of the gospel.

As a warning to others, I should say that the fire which laid this dwelling and one half of its inmates in ashes, is supposed to have been communicated from ashes put into a wooden box in a shed adjoining the house.

Yours, very affectionately,

SILAS McKEEN.

Bradford, March 22, 1832.

What an interesting evidence of toleration in matters of Religion, under our institutions, is afforded by the following statement of the number of Congregations of different denominations in the City of New-York, which we find in late papers!

The whole number of Churches in the city of New-York, is *one hundred and twenty*, viz: Presbyterian, 24; Episcopalian, 23; Methodist, 17; Baptist, 14; Dutch Reformed, 14; Roman Catholic, 5; Friends, 4; Jews, 3; Lutheran, 2; Independent, 2; Universalist, 2; Unitarian, 2; Moravian, 1; Mariner's, 1; New Jerusalem, 1; German Reformed, 1; Christian, 1; Miscellaneous, 3.

Churches in Baltimore.—It will be seen by the following, that there are forty-seven houses of worship in the city of Baltimore, of the following denominations, viz:

Roman Catholic, 5; Protestant Episcopal, 4; Associated Methodists, 2—Presbyterian, 4—Associated Reformed do., 1—Baptist, 4—Methodist Episcopal, 8—African do., 3—Do. Fish street, 1—German Lutheran, 1—English do., 1—Seaman's Bethel, 1—Evangelical Reformed, 1—German Ref'd Calvinists, 1—Friends, 3—Unitarian, 1—Dunkards, 1—Missionary, 1—Scotch Seceders, 1—Branch Tabernacle, 1—New Jerusalem, 1—Universalist, 1—Total 47.

The foundation of a new Methodist Episcopal Chapel has just been laid, at the corner of Sharp and Barre streets; its dimensions are 55 by 75 feet, and it promises to be a building which will reflect great credit upon the committee appointed to superintend it.—*Balt. Pat.*

The New Jersey Apollo says: "We have heard it stated by a gentleman acquainted with the oyster grounds in our bays and rivers, and the productiveness *of planted oysters*, that the proceeds of one acre of oyster ground, are of more value than the best farm of 110 acres, in New Jersey.

Mr A.——, formerly a member of the Constituent assembly, has just died at Avignon. He ascended the tribune but once. "Gentlemen," said he, "man is an animal****;" awed by the imposing aspect of the assembly, he stopped short.—A member exclaimed, "I move that the speech be printed with the portrait of the orator prefixed." *French paper.*

TEMPERANCE.

A Semi-annual Meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity" will be held at the Court-house on *Saturday the 14th inst.* at 3 o'clock, P. M.

S. R. RUSSELL, *Sec'y.*

April 3. 2t

FRENCH & GERMAN LANGUAGES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, that he intends giving Private Lessons in the *FRENCH* and *GERMAN LANGUAGES.*

References as to qualifications, &c. may be had, and will cheerfully be given. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, residing at Mr. M'Clellan's hotel.

E. FRIEDERICI.

Gettysburg, March 20. 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 13th day of April next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J M'Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing

235 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house, a Log

Barn, a good well of water, and a large ORCHARD of choice Fruit Trees.—There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK,
JESSE HAMILTON, } Adm.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Feb. 28. ts

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade in complete uniform, on *Saturday the 14th of April next*, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in Liberty township, precisely at 10 o'clock.

By Order,

JOHN EYLER, *O. S.*

March 20. tp

☞An Election will be held on said day, for First and Second LIEUTENANTS of the above Company.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st April, 1832.

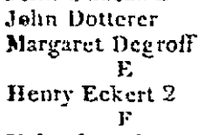
A	Jacob Keckler
John Arendt	Peter Knipp
B	John Kannal
George Y. Byers	Jacob Knab
John Baltzler	L
John Blubaugh	Peter Linard 2
Peter Beisel	Margaret Lockhart
Samuel Brady 2	Jacob Long
Margaret Blakely	M
William Black	John M'Dermad
Maria Biteler	Margaret M'Laughlin
Benjamin Butler	Sarah C. M'Ilhenny
Moses Bales	David Martin
Henry Brickard	J. Menich
Mr. Bergleit	James Mitchell
Catharine Bender	Samuel Miller
Henry Bishop 2	Sheldon Marks
C	Jacob Mundorff, jr.
George Cordorigh	John M. Miller
Samuel Crawford	O
Wm. P. Cane	John Orr
Wm. Clark	Solomon Oswald
Ludwick Cheely	P
John Cline	Mr. Plimire
Jacob Cassatt, jr.	David Pfoutz
Chester Case	Frederick Plum
Philip Cool	John Porter
Ann Crawford	John Peters
Daniel Comfort	Henry Pottorff
Samuel A. Cobean	R
D	George Reichter
John Duncan 2	Jacob F. Rebman
John Dotterer	Simon P. Rizer 3
Margaret Degroff	Jacob Righter
E	Barnabas Rerr
Henry Eckert 2	J. Ringer 2
F	Benjamin Rauzahn
Valentine Flore	Jacob Reigle
Adam Fawney	S
Barbe Fritz	Daniel M. Smyser
David Fletcher	Susannah Stalsmith
Henry Forry	David Sheets 3
G	Mathias Sheets
James Gallaugher	Peter Shenefelter
Henry Gardner	Henry Steinour
Samuel Gilbert	T
Jane Gourley	Ann Thompson
H	Walter Thompson
Thomas Harris	John Taughinbaugh
C. A. Huguenin	U
Wm. Holtzworth	George Unger
Andrew Hagerman	V
Robert Hutton	Mary Vanorsdel
I	W
Thomas Iler	Cynthia Wills 8
John Jewett, Esq.	Martha E. Woods
K	Margaret Work
John Kimes	John Wauk
Herman Korte	John Welty.

☞The Post-Office will be open on Sundays, from 1 to 2 o'clock only.

☞Any person making any memorandum, in writing, on the margin of a newspaper, not only subjects the receiver to letter postage; but, also, the writer to a fine of $5 for every such offence.

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

April 3. 3t



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THOMAS CHANEY.

April 3. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 23d day of April next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1832.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

List of Causes—April Term.

Anthony Deardorff *vs.* David Ross.
Peter Bercaw *vs.* S. Tagert & J. Brinkerhoff.
Adam Shorb, use of D. Shultz, *vs.* John Miller.
Adam Shorb *vs.* John Miller.

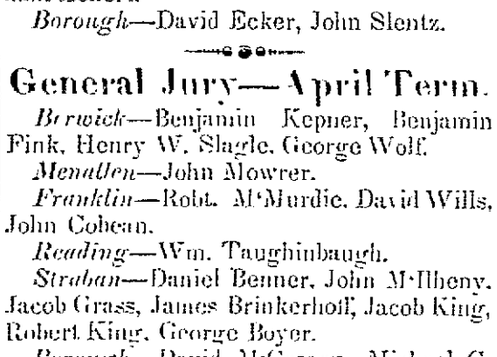
Grand Jury—April Term.

Hamiltonban—James Wilson, John M'Ginley, (of Jos.) Wm. Cobean, jr.
Huntington—Thos. Stephens, Henry Bittinger.
Cumberland—Sam'l Patterson, Peter Epley.
Liberty—James Bigham.
Reading—Job Dicks, David White.
Hamilton—George Clark.
Franklin—David M'Murdie, John Hartman, Nicholas Mark, David Scott, David Beecher, Jacob Brough.
Conowago—Jacob Wortz.
Menallen—William Rex, James Bell.
Mountpleasant—James Brinkerhoff, Abraham Eckert.
Borough—David Ecker, John Slentz.

General Jury—April Term.

Berwick—Benjamin Kepner, Benjamin Fink, Henry W. Slagle, George Wolf.
Menallen—John Mowrer.
Franklin—Robt. M'Murdie, David Wills, John Cobean.
Reading—Wm. Taughinbaugh.
Straban—Daniel Benner, John M'Ilheny, Jacob Grass, James Brinkerhoff, Jacob King, Robert King, George Boyer.
Borough—David M'Creary, Michael C. Clarkson, Jacob Ziegler.
Mountjoy—Jacob Diehl, James Heagy, Francis Allison, John Wilson (of C.).
Conowago—John Marshall, jr. Geo. Beshore, Solomon Stonesifer.
Tyrone—Peter Studebecker, Jas. Wray.
Germany—Wm. Winrott, Wm. Gitt, jr.
Hamilton—John Dellone, Jas. Patterson, (of Samuel.)
Mountpleasant—James W. Galbreath, Joseph Rider.
Cumberland—Christian Stoner.
Huntington—Abraham Trostle.

LOOK HERE!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the

CABINET-MAKING,

in all its various branches, in Baltimore-street, a few doors south of Mr. D. M'Creary's Saddler's-shop—where he will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of *FIRST-RATE*

Furniture.

☞All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work—for which the highest market price will be given.

He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

COFFINS,

with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7. tf

FOR SALE,

THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A

NEGRO BOY,

Who has about seven years to serve.

☞Inquire of

J. B. M'PHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb. 14. tf

VENDUE.

THE Subscriber being determined to remove to the West, will offer at Public Vendue, on *Tuesday the 17th inst.* at his residence in Mountjoy township, a great variety of Personal Property, viz: A first rate riding

Horse, Cows, Hogs,

Grain in the ground, Hay by the ton, a first rate Clock, Bedsteads, Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Stove and Pipe, one Case of Drawers, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

JOHN HORNER.

April 3. ts

EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets,

GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.—The House is large and commodious; and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 27. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL *FANCY Establishment,*

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

In the Circuit Court

Of Adams County, of Sept. Term, 1831.

IT IS THUS CONTAINED:

David White vs. *Thomas Neely, Geo. Day, Rachel Arnold, Jas. Wierman, & Moses Neely.* } EJECTMENT.

6th March, 1832. On motion of Mr. Fuller, and affidavits filed—Rule on all the Defendants to produce the Article of Agreement between David White and Thomas Neely, dated 18th April, 1831, on the trial of this cause.

(A true copy)

G. WELSH, *Clerk.*

March 20. 4t

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:—

IN COMPANIES, on *Monday the 7th of May next*, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz. The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 14th*: the 2d do. of do. on *Tuesday the 15th*;

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 16th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 17th*;

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 18th*: and the 2d do. of do on *Saturday the 19th of May next*—unless the Commanding Officers, shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The "York & Adams County Liberty Battalion," & the "American Union Batt." will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

THE VOLUNTEERS

within the bounds of the 89th and 90th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

THE APPEALS:

For the Militia, on *Monday the 11th of June next*: for the Volunteers, on *Monday the 5th of November next.*

J. SANDERS,

Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.

April 3, 1832. tp

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WILLIAM GILLILAND,

Esq. deceased, to wit: The heirs of John Gilliland, deceased, viz. Samuel John, Margaret Catharine and William Fleming Gilliland, all minors; Wm. Gilliland, George Gilliland, Fleming Gilliland, and Joseph Gilliland, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-third day of April next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

March 6. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL FREY,

deceased, viz. Peter Frey, (the children of Christina Long, who died before her father), Jacob Long, George Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and Catharine Long, intermarried with Samuel Stothower, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Monday the twenty-third day of April next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

March 6. tc

FRESH ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

☞THIS DAY,

DAVER & ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, *HARDWARE,*

China, Glass & Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28. tf

The Lady's Book,

A Monthly Journal of Literature, Fashions, and Arts,

IS PUBLISHED BY L. A. GODEY & Co.
112, Chesnut street, Philad'a,
At $3 per annum, payable in advance.

EACH number of this periodical contains 60 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with Splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by Artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery and Portraits of Illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, *designed, drawn and engraved* expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose.—The Embellishments of this character which have appeared in former number, a confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Embellishments just referred to, every No. contains at least six engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, Curious and Interesting Subjects, Natural History, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of the most popular Music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of contents.

The LADY'S BOOK has now reached its fourth volume, completing a period of 18 months. Since its commencement in July, 1830, the patronage bestowed upon it has been rapidly and constantly augmenting, and it has at this time a larger circulation than any other monthly Journal published in the United States. In evidence of this fact, it may be stated that on a single day, upwards of more than fifty names were added to the subscription list, a circumstance without a parallel in the history of similar periodicals.—The number printed in each month is Eight Thousand Five Hundred.

The original plan of the LADY'S BOOK varied materially from that of any AMERICAN Periodical then published, and though several of its predecessors have since its appearance changed their peculiar character, and imitated it in various respects, it is believed that in many important particulars it is beyond the reach of rivalry. Devoted mainly, though not exclusively, to the Ladies, the 'Book' was intended to furnish that which might be suited to their wants, their wishes, and their tastes: and to effect this intention the proprietors incurred heavy expenses to procure subjects, which, until then, had formed no part of the design of existing Magazines Dancing, Riding and other exercises appropriate to the fair were made the topics of commentary and embellishment, and Needle-work, in all its diversified branches, received special attention.

To these were added the many elegant arts which female skill and ingenuity love to practice, such as the manufacture of beautiful and delicate ornaments in glass, paper, &c. to aid in which copious instructions and graphic illustrations were supplied. Nor has the labor of the Toilet been forgotten, since this department has been carefully provided with whatever could be considered proper and adorning.

All these subjects are still included in the general plan, and from the peculiar advantages which the proprietors of the LADY'S BOOK possess, in regard to furnishing them, they unhesitatingly say they fear no competition.

The LADY'S BOOK was the first periodical which presented correct views of existing American Fashions, and in this respect the proprietors believe they may fairly claim superiority over all their contemporaries. Whatever skill, industry and taste, brought into action and incited by liberal reward, can accomplish, will be found to characterize their pictorial views of the Fashions, as well in accurate design and faithful execution, as in rich and brilliant coloring.

The typographical execution of the LADY'S BOOK is such that the proprietors challenge comparison with any Magazine, whether EUROPEAN or AMERICAN. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter-press. In speaking of these mechanical attributes of the LADY'S BOOK, the proprietors have the utmost confidence that examination will more than confirm their statements.

The Literary department of the LADY'S BOOK comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of mawkish sentiment: Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are forcibly expressed; Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Women: Anecdotes, untainted by indelicate innuendoes; lively Bon-mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading matter of the Work. In superintending this department care has been taken to avoid whatever was calculated to enervate the mind and vitiate the taste, for the proprietors believed that *they* misunderstood the female character, who supposed that weak and silly productions were preferred to those which had strength and solidity to recommend them.

The facilities which the proprietors of the LADY'S BOOK have possessed in the selection of matter have been unusually great, and they have freely availed themselves of the advantages thus enjoyed. Besides the receipt of all the European Magazines, from which suitable articles might be culled, they have been supplied by their Agents and Correspondents abroad, with publications, of which *no other copies* have been sent to this country, and from these they have extracted a number of the most attractive narratives which have ever appeared in any American periodical. Among others of this kind may be mentioned *The Little Black Porter; The Braintrees: The Mathematician, &c.* which were first introduced to American readers through the columns of this work. These advantages are still possessed and used.

The former volumes of the LADY'S BOOK have not pretended to be exclusively original. In preparing the contents of this work preference has always been given to such articles as were calculated to instruct as well as please, wherever they might be found, & though novelty has always been studied, mere *originality* (so called) has never been considered an absolute evidence of merit. The proprietors have rejected as many *original* communications, sent to them for publication, as would have filled a volume of some periodicals. It must not be understood that the LADY'S BOOK has been entirely made up of selected matter. Far from it. A large portion of the contents has been written expressly for the "Book," and that this portion has been well-written, those who have not read may easily believe when they learn it has been furnished by Miss LESLIE, J. R. CHANDLER, RICHARD PENN SMITH, WILLIS G. CLARK, and others equally capable and distinguished.

To secure a supply of Original Contributions the proprietors have offered a PREMIUM OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE, AND FIFTY DOLLARS FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM, which shall be furnished them for publication in the LADY'S BOOK. The competition which these offers will excite will, no doubt, obtain an extensive variety of articles from the ablest writers, and in this way a large fund of really valuable matter will be created, upon which they may at all times draw. This, added to the voluntary aid they now receive, will enable them to secure for the LADY'S BOOK as high a standing for Original Literary merit, as it has always held for other qualities.

Though the proprietors of the LADY'S BOOK have incurred, and are still incurring, enormous expenses in order their work deserving of the immense patronage they have received, they do not mean to relax in their exertions. Whatever improvement can be made they are determined to accomplish it, and in regard to cost of which confident that they will be amply remunerated. In commencing the LADY'S BOOK they resolved to *procure* nothing which was not within their power in order to *perform*, and they appeal to their patronage for support in this far value of which they pledge generally them. They trust, therefore, that the effort in the best will be a guarantee of their future, and they declare that it shall be their constant aim to make the LADY'S BOOK, possible, superior to what it has been, well in decoration as in the more solid contents.

Philadelphia, April 3.

☞The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on Thursday last, until the 29th of May next, at which time they will re-assemble, for the purpose of districting the State, under the new apportionment bill. 214 Acts and 32 Resolutions were passed during the session. We give below the titles of those which are of a public nature, or are interesting to this part of the State:

A supplement to the act entitled an act concerning estrays.

An act authorizing the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to apply certain monies, to the payment of interest.

An act directing the time of closing the reports and accounts of the canal commissioners, and the reports of the commissioners of the internal improvement fund.

A supplement to an act entitled an act, "to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth," passed March 25, 1831.

A supplement to an act entitled an act to regulate inns and taverns, passed April 7, 1830.

An act authorizing compensation for damages done by certain State roads.

An act granting aid to Jefferson college.

An act for the relief of sundry soldiers and widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Coke and Iron company.

An act authorizing a temporary loan, for the payment of necessary repairs on the Pennsylvania canal.

An act to incorporate the Franklin rail road company.

An act to incorporate the York and Maryland line rail road company.

An act relative to constables and supervisors in certain townships and boroughs.

An act allowing appeals to the owners of unseated lands, in certain cases therein mentioned.

An act relating to registers and registers' courts.

An act requiring the state treasurer to make an annual report on the subject of finance.

An act relating to Orphans' Courts.

An act relative to the Pennsylvania canals and rail roads.

An act further to extend the provisions of an act, relative to the patenting of lands, passed April 8, 1829.

A supplement to the act, entitled an act relative to the Pennsylvania canals and rail roads, paased March 30, 1832.

An act to incorporate the Adams county rail road company.

An act for the erection of the Gettysburg Gymnasium, into a college, and for other purposes.

An act concerning the administration of justice.

An act entitled a further supplement to an act, for taking lands into execution.

An act providing the mode of settling accounts of county treasurers, and for other purposes.

Relative to the United States Bank.

Respecting the Tariff.

Relative to soldiers of the revolutionary war.

To suspend the daily pay of the members and officers of the Legislature, during the adjournment.

Relative to the commissioners for revising the code of Pennsylvania.

Relative to the record of the appraisers of damages.

Authorizing the Canal Commissioners to change the location of the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road, between the little and big Conestoga bridges.

Creek Treaty.—A treaty with the Creek Indians has been concluded by the Secretary of War, and ratified by the Senate of the United States, by which they cede all their lands east of the Mississippi river; certain reservations are made for those Indians who shall refuse to emigrate, west of the Mississippi, and it is provided that they shall not be *compelled* to go thither—The other provisions, from a hasty reading, appear to be liberal, and their claim to the country west of the Mississippi is solemnly guaranteed! What a mockery this to guaranty land to them, at the moment when tribes with the same solemn pledge are forcibly expelled from their native soil!

The following, which we extract from the Cherokee Phœnix, of the 24th ult. will show what part of the Indians of the Cherokee nation have accepted the invitation of our government to emigrate beyond the Mississippi:—

"*Emigrating Cherokees.*—A party of emigrants are now lying at the Agency, waiting for a steamboat, we are told, to convey them down the Tennessee river, and it is very likely they will wait all this season for a steamboat—and will not be much nearer starting than they are now. We understand the number is about one hundred; and a greater part are whites, blacks, and mulattoes—*so much for the Indian Emigration.*—We believe this is all, or nearly all the reward for the Government, in the great effort, which her agents made last winter, to effect the entire removal of the Cherokees. They have succeeded in removing a few of the rubbish of this nation, who were of no use to the Cherokees whatever; we think in the end, the nation will find itself a gainer, rather than a loser—by the last emigration. The first company who left the Agency, did not exceed one hundred, of all descriptions, and those that are now there, together with the first company, will not exceed two hundred; besides a few, who, having enrolled while they were drunk, have taken themselves into the woods, *the thoughts of Arkansas* being not agreeable to their minds, in their sober hours. Others are riding about from one neighborhood to another, in search of their wives, they having absconded from their husbands, to avoid encountering the perilous journey to the west of the Mississippi."

Interesting case!—With cheeks burning with shame for our country, we copy the following paragraph from the Cherokee Phœnix of the 17th ult.:—

On last Thursday, a company of the Georgia Guard visited a school in this place under the care of Miss Sawyer, a missionary under the American Board. It had been understood by them that she had been giving instructions to a little black boy and teaching him to read the bible. Miss Sawyer was warned, by a Sergeant who commanded the Guard, to forthwith desist from teaching the black boy. It appeared that at the last sitting of the Legislature of Georgia, an act was passed making it unlawful for any person to give instruction to any black person in the State, under the penalty of a fine of not less than $1000 nor exceeding $5000, and imprisonment until the fine is paid, for every such offence. Whether Miss Sawyer had ever heard of the existence of such a law, before she took the boy into school, we are not able to say, but it is very likely she never had. She was promised to be arraigned at the next Superior Court in the newly formed county, called "*Cherokee*," on the 4th Monday in this month, providing she persists in teaching the boy.

The Guard arrested two young white men, a few miles from this place; Robert Agnew and Jack Murry; the former had been living in the neighborhood where he was arrested two or three years; the other lives on the Alabama side of the nation.

A young lady is teaching a poor little black boy to read the bible—the word of him who spoke as never man spoke—and she is forthwith visited by a ruffian Guard, with bayonets fixed, and ordered to desist. This, too, in a land of freedom!—in a country where the Guard has no legal right to remain an hour—and the President of the United States sanctioning the foul tyranny.

N. Y. Com.

It is with sincere regret that we witness the course a portion of the press is taking in an attempt to sustain General Jackson, at all hazards, right or wrong, and at any price, even at the cost of the time-honored institutions of the country. The following is from the Onondaga Standard.

"In regard to the intimation of Judge McLean, that upon the enforcement of this decision depends the resolution of the Court ever to convene again, we have only to say that we trust in heaven they will adhere to their determination. We should rejoice in the event. *A new bench might be organised, into which should enter some portion of the spirit of the age.*"

Ay, "some portion of the spirit of the age," some of the detestable spirit of cupidity, personal adulation, and political profligacy which characterise the age. The present judges are too virtuous, and "a new bench must be organized." The Senate of the United States reject a nomination, and it is forthwith gravely proposed to reduce their term of service to two years, and deprive them of appointing power. Whosoever had predicted five years ago that such sentiments would have ever found an editor, traitor enough to conceive, and so lost to shame as to utter them, would have been deemed a silly alarmist, whose opinions commanded neither attention nor belief.

Albany Daily Adv.

At the recent State Rights Convention, held at Charleston, Mr Robert J. Turnbull, a leading Nullifier, is said to have declared, that "the State of South Carolina is *de facto* and *de jure* an independent sovereignty; that she has the right and the power to declare war, and make peace, with all Powers and People," &c. &c. We have always foreseen that to this complexion would Nullification at length be obliged to come. Commencing with protesting against the violation of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, it ends by subverting that Constitution!—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Nullification Society of S Carolina held a convocation held at Charleston, on the 2nd of April, the 1st falling on Sunday. Governor Hamilton presided.

The first business transacted, was the adoption of a resolution to celebrate with [illegible] of Mr. Jefferson, whom the Society considers as the father of nullification.

Chancellor Harper, the delegate to the free trade convention in this city, addressed the meeting at great length, denouncing the tariff, and defending nullification.

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting:—

"Resolved, That it is the firm belief and conviction of this Association, that no modification of the Tariff will be satisfactory to the people of S. Carolina, that does not involve an ultimate abandonment of the principle of protection.

Governor Hamilton then made an address.

"The Governor stated that he had been apprised by his correspondence, that the attitude of this State had had its influence on the great Jackson party, and that they evinced their apprehension of the effect which it might have on their all engrossing paramount object of retaining office. They began to bid for conciliation; a willingness had been declared in a high quarter, to fix the Tariff at an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. This was something gained in that quarter, but having beaten them down to that, we must not rest satisfied—that was yet too high for justice—almost fifteen per cent. too high—we must bring them down to justice. But he said he was convinced there would be no abandonment of the protective principle by this Congress. He had that morning received a letter from a member of the Senate's committee on Manufactures, to whom Mr. Clay's resolution and the proposed amendments had been referred; which he read, stating that the proposal to take all taxation from unprotected articles, had been agreed upon by the committee, and that there was no hope of any other modification than Clay's going down in the Senate. The Governor said, that in the event of this result, there would doubtless be an attempt by those in this State, who, compelled to acknowledge the necessity of resistance, yet unwilling to co-operate with us, and he believed too for the very purpose of neutralizing all resistance, to rally on the project of a great Southern Convention. Let us beware of them—it would take five years to consult, and prepare, and induce the other States even to take up the subject—if they should be brought to co-operate, then, and in the mean time, we shall have forfeited all the honors of resistance, by a dishonorable retreat from the station we have assumed, we shall have lost the best opportunity for resistance, and the spirit and energies of the State sickened by hope deferred. we shall have waited for Georgia to first settle her Cherokee question, and more humiliating still, until Virginia had first tried her experiment to make Mr. Van Buren President. No! let us practice on the doctrine of the truth of which we are convinced. Let us apply the remedy of which we are sure of the efficacy. Let us maintain the proud place which we have assumed, and take the honors that belong to it. He concluded by calling on the members to contribute to the fund of the association, however small might be the sum given by each. However small, it might be instrumental in bearing light into some dark corner of the State—in sending in the shape of one of our inestimable tracts—a pioneer of truth—a missionary of liberty into some humble log cabin to prepare its rude but honest inmate for the great struggle, which heaven, in its justice, and it may be, in its mercy had decreed.

From the National Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated April 8, 1832.

We hear much in this city, and, I presume it is a question of no ordinary interest in all our great commercial cities, of the time when Congress is likely to adjourn. Not that the period of the adjournment is of itself of importance, but as the date of it may afford presumption for judgment of its action upon the Tariff. That the Bank question will receive the attention of the House immediately upon the return of the Committee, no one doubts; & it is almost equally certain that the re-chartering bill, more or less modified, will pass both branches of the National Legislature. The final decison of the Executive upon it no one of course can predict, or even, I believe, conjecture with any degree of confidence. I have heard from many who may be considered good authorities on such a point, that Congress will rise about the middle of June. If such be the case, and there is little reason to suppose it will sit longer, it is perfectly evident that no general and thorough revision of the Tariff can be had. In fact, since the report of the first (restrictive) bill from the Committee on Manufactures, it has fully appeared to most persons who take an interest in tracing such affairs from cause to effect, that no efficient action with respect to the protective system could possibly be intended.

Maine.—Mr. Ludden of Oxford county, a Jackson member of the House of Representatives of Maine, made the following speech a few days since in secret session, while the resolves in relation to the North Eastern Boundary were under discussion:

Sir, I have restrained my feeling on this subject for a long time, but unqualified as I am, unwilling as I am at any time to trouble the House with the sound of my voice, yet when I hear such sentiments as have been advanced here by those whom I consider my political friends, it is impossible for me longer to keep silence. Our agent at Washington (Mr. Preble) tells in his confidential message that we can make a *better bargain* if we will take *land* than we can if we trade for *cash*. What, Sir! barter American territory and American citizens away for *land* or for *cash*! Sell our citizens without their consent! Sell them to the British to become the subjects of a British King! Sir, history informs us of only one solitary instance in this republic where a bargain of this kind was ever attempted, and that was at West Point in the secret session held by Benedict Arnold and Major Andre. Our title to this territory is indisputable; it was purchased for us; the price was blood; the blood of our fathers. And shall we, Sir, like Esau, sell our birth-right for a mess of pottage? No, Sir.—Heaven protect us from such disgrace.

What sir, if the sainted spirits of '76, who fell in defence of our rights, could be permitted to take a view of our proceedings; would they not look upon us with pity and contempt? Would they not denounce us as degenerate sons of worthy sires. Sir, whoever this day votes for this disgraceful bargain, will, I trust, live to see the time when the finger of scorn shall be pointed at him, and shall hear the contemptuous expression, you are one of the number that voted to sell a part of our country. Yes sir, we sell not only a part of our country, but our fellow citizens with it, and among those citizens a member of this House, legally chosen by constituted authorities of this State, and has as good a right to a seat here as any member on this floor. Sir, I now take this opportunity to enter my solemn protest against these proceedings—without doing this, I should be ashamed to return to my constituents—I should be ashamed to return to my family and friends.

The Utica Observer asserts, and the Albany Argus copies the assertion—that the President of the United States is not bound to support the Constitution as it may be interpreted by the Federal Judges—that he may act independently of any other branch of the Government, on all constitutional questions—that "he may either act or refuse to act in support of the decision of a co-ordinate branch of the Government." The President is then invested with all real legislative, judicial, and executive power, with regard to the constitution:—the execution of the laws depends upon his will, and he possesses more absolute control in the Government of the Union than is claimed for any constitutional monarch in Europe in the administration of affairs. With him, no branch of the Government can be deemed *co-ordinate in fact*—the prerogative of nullifying laws and judicial decisions by denying their conformity to the constitution, makes him supreme—the final arbiter—the very Celestial Majesty.

National Gazette.

Washington, April 12.

In Senate, yesterday, various petitions were presented by different Senators, and referred to appropriate Committees. A resolution was offered by Mr. Frelinghuysen, authorising the Secretary of the Senate to purchase copies of the Journals from 1774 to 1778, to supply such Senators as had not been already supplied. The resolution was not acted on. Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Parrish Carter, which was read a first time and ordered to a second reading. The bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the officers and the soldiers of the Army of the Revolution was then taken up, in Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Foot, the vote being Ayes 18, Noes 12; and the question pending being on the amendment offered by Mr. Robinson, of Illinois, Mr. White moved to amend the amendment, by adding the words "and any other person who was in service, under the authority of the United States, against any tribe or nation of Indians, prior to the 1st of January, 1795." This amendment to the amendment was supported by remarks from Messrs White and Grundy, and opposed by Messrs Smith and Buckner.

At the expiration of the hour, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Smith, laid on the table. Mr. Forsyth then reported, from the Committee on Commerce, a bill for the relief of J. and W. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading. On motion of Mr. Johnston, 1500 extra copies of the report of the select committee on the Apportionment Bill, were ordered to be printed. The Senate then resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the General Appropriation Bill, when Mr. Holmes concluded his remarks. Mr. Smith then expressed a hope that the prosecution of this debate should be postponed until the resolution offered by Mr. Sprague should be taken up, and that the Appropriation Bill would be permitted to pass, without further delay. Mr. Sprague, assenting to this suggestion, with the understanding that his resolution would be taken up after the present bill is disposed of, and that the latitude of the discussion would not be abridged, the amendment which gave rise to the discussion was agreed to. The other amendments to the Bill were then gone through, but the Bill was not then finished, when, on motion of Mr. King, the Senate adjourned.

Mr Ringland of the House of Representatives, (Pa.) has made an interesting report on the subject of the militia, accompanied by a resolution relative to a revision of the system. The principle suggested as the basis of the proposed revision, that the training of all uniformed militia should be abolished, is in conformity with the recommendation of the military convention, and is undoubtedly just.

We hope that the persons that may be appointed agreeably to the resolution submitted, seeing the absurdity of attempting to oblige men who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, to learn an act which they can never exercise, will provide in the bill which they may draft, for the total exemption of that class of persons, not only from militia duty, but from all fines and exactions in lieu of it. The following is the resolution accompaning the report:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, that the Governor is hereby authorised to appoint three competent persons, whose duty it shall be to draft a bill revising the present militia laws, and report the same to the next Legislature, at the commencement of their session. The bill to be predicated on the following principles;

1. That all the training except those citizens who will voluntarily uniform and equip themselves, or have already done so, and be attached to some volunteer corps, shall be dispensed with; and every able bodied citizen between the age of twenty one and forty five years, and who are not exempt by any law of the United States, or may be thought entitled to exemption by the laws of this state, and who will not uniform and equip themselves as volunteers, shall pay the sum of per annum in lieu thereof, to be collected with the county rates and levies, which shall constitute a fund for the support of volunteers.

2. That volunteers shall be organized into divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions, as far as practicable, and be required to perform camp duty, at least three successive days in each year.

Temperance Societies.—The London Times notices thirteen meetings recently held in as many different places, for the purpose of forming Temperance Societies; and adds—

So general is the feeling of interest, and the demand for abstinence, in forming societies throughout the country, that the committee ardently desire to be in possession of funds which would enable them to engage, at least, one agent to go through the Kingdom, especially at a time when the calamity with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit our land is spreading, and thus war against the common enemy ardent spirits, more destructive than the sword. So indispensable and deeply important are funds, that three members of the committee had expended upwards of 200*l*; and if the committee was supported by funds in proportion to the wide field of labor it has opened, it would immediately engage several agents for the same purpose, and proclaim the peace which temperance societies lead to, and become the means of greatly reducing the expense occasioned by pauperism, crime and disease, produced by the use of ardent spirits.

The London Morning Chronicle makes this remark—

"We do not believe there is in Europe a population in so wretched a condition as the half million of people who inhabit the eastern part of London.—They live in an undrained swamp; the lanes are not even paved; the houses are damp and offensive; and the inhabitants in their appearance exhibit all the marks of physical and moral degeneracy."

The same paper observes—

"It seems to be admitted that the ravages of the Cholera are almost confined to the classes that are dirty in their habits, and debilitated by low diet and drunkenness."

A late Saturday Bulletin, reports a case of a young woman who travelled from near Pittsburg to Philadelphia, for the purpose of fulfilling a matrimonial engagement with her "true love" who was clerk in a store in that city.—She performed her journey on foot and was robbed by the way; after reaching Philadelphia she was unable to find the object of her search, having forgotten his employer's name, and was compelled to part with her clothes, to pay her expenses. She wandered through the city for several days, until her own clothes were all exchanged for the ragged habiliments of abject poverty—Having no place to lodge, she lay down in the market house, and was there found sleeping, by the watch, who removed her to the watch house.

On the following morning she was induced, after much persuasion, to state the foregoing circumstances; her innocent simplicity fully convinced the bystanders of its truth. Twenty-five dollars were immediately made up for her, and search being made, her lover was found. "Their meeting was of the most affecting kind: and on the same evening, their vows were sealed on the hymenical alter!"

He had been afraid to visit Pittsburg lest he should lose his situation

"Sweet is pleasure,
Sweet is pleasure,
Sweet is pleasure after pain."

Zanesville Gaz.

We regret exceedingly to announce, says the Huntingdon Gazette, that a young man, in the prime of life, son of Mr. William M'Killip, of the vicinity of Frankstown, was almost instantly killed on Wednesday or Thursday last, by the pressure of a loaded wagon, which he was in the act of raising with a *jack screw.*

ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, April 17.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY, of Ky.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT, of Pa.

☞Counterfeit $10 Notes of the U. S. Bank are in circulation, signed N. Biddle President, and Wm. McIlvaine, Cashier, payable to Thomas C. Spotswood The engraving and signatures are well done; but the paper is inferior to the genuine bills.

The Revolutionary Pension bill was still under discussion, at our last advices from Washington. There is a strong probability of its passage.

Daniel Shæffer was executed at Lancaster on Friday last, for the violation and murder of a woman in Marietta, about 14 or 15 months since.

A serious accident occurred on the Rail-road between Baltimore and Frederick, a few days since. When some burthen cars were descending the inclined plane, the velocity became so great, that upon reaching the turn in the road at the bottom of the plane, they were precipitated off the rails with great force, the cars and their contents receiving considerable damage; and a man who was sitting on the front car, was precipitated from his seat, and killed instantly.

On Tuesday last, as the Mail-stage was attempting to pass a wagon, which it had come up with about two miles west of Mr. John Statler's tavern, on the Allegheny mountain, in Somerset county, the horses in the wagon took fright and ran off, about the time the stage was passing in full speed. The driver of the wagon, in endeavoring to stop his horses, was thrown down, and killed. It is not known whether it was his own wagon or the stage that ran over him. He did not survive more than five minutes, notwithstanding every assistance & attention was promptly rendered him by the stage-passengers and his fellow wagoners. There were in the stage four ladies, five children and four gentlemen, who were all, for a few minutes, in the most perilous situation. The name of the stage-driver is *David Rose*, and that of the person killed, *John Hunter*, a single man, and who has lately resided near Youngstown, in Westmoreland county.—*Bedford Gazette.*

Governor Wolf has been so ill as not to attend to business. A number of Bills and Resolutions are with him for signature, and must now, as the Legislature has adjourned, lie over until the extra session in May, when, if not returned within three days after the meeting of the Legislature, they become laws.—*Lancaster Journal.*

A band of impostors, pretending to be Polish refugees, are prowling about the country, preying upon the humane and charitable. They tell their story well, and should be guarded against with care.

A New Disease.—The N. York Commercial Advertiser mentions a new disease of an alarming character which has been noticed in several of the papers printed in the Western part of that State. It had broken out at Lundy's Lane close to the Falls of Niagara, and many, from the rapid progress of the disease, supposed it to be the Cholera. The Commercial has received a letter from an intelligent friend at Niagara, from which it will be seen that great alarm pervades that section of the country:

NIAGARA, 4th April, 1832.

A new disorder, which from the number of cases of it have terminated fatally, has excited the public feeling to an extent impossible to describe, broke out about two weeks ago, at Chippewa, & Lundy's Lane, on the battle ground, and at first was said to be Cholera Morbus, but its distinguishing features vary so much from the cholera that I believe that no medical man will say positively it is that malady: at one period it was said to be a billious remittent fever, and afterwards this opinion was given up, and no definitive name now is applied to it.

The medical men from town have most assiduously attempted to ascertain the developement of its characteristics, and the Lieutenant Governor has been applied to, to send from York such medical men as may, with those of this part of the country, join in further investigating it. As soon as they come, I will send you their opinion, and if any particular mode of cure is prescribed, I will detail it to you. Whatever name it may go by in future, is of little consequence to the public; but its violence in its ravages at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, will for years be remembered. It is epidemic; and some opinions, and those entitled to respect, say it is contagious, and under that impression the families of Messrs. Clark and Street have already removed to Buffalo: Major Leonard's to this town, except Mr. Leonard, who remains until the servant man, who is ill of it, recovers or dies. Chrysler's tavern, at Lundy's Lane, is shut up—the two taverns at Chippewa are also closed, and the young people who can get away are doing so. In fact, dismay is depicted in almost every countenance. The following are its symptoms:—

The disease comes on with a cold chill, *invariably*, which continues in some patients an hour, in others several hours, and in some with great prostration of strength. After which a reaction takes place, with great heat of the body and strong determination of blood to the head; intense head ache; in some cases slight vomiting of billious matter, and in the generality of cases constipation. Delirium in many cases ensues! others remain in a comatose state—death terminates the sufferings in 48 hours. Some, however, linger 7 or 8 days—in some cases occasional spasms are met with, and in others are entirely absent.

The above is given by Doctor F. W. Porter, one of our most skilful physicians. The mail waits. I am, &c.

[Extract of a Letter from Rome.]

His Holiness Gregory XVI., by a special rescript dated January 18, 1832, granted the Rev. Mr Pise of Baltimore, permission to be examined for the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Accordingly he stood his examination before the professors of the Sapienza and Minerva, and was reputed worthy to be promoted to the dignity. He was solemnly invested with the ring and other insignia, on the 27th January. A few days after, as a reward for his writings, the Pope honoured him with the golden Cross and Spur. This is the first instance of an American having received either of these honours immediately from the Pope, at Rome.

An atrocious murder was committed in the county of Somerset, Md. on the 27th ultimo, by a being named Isaiah Willin. The hapless victim was a woman—a mother, shot in the midst of her six little children—and the wife of her murderer!—Jealousy, that 'green eyed monster,' appears to have been the cause of this daring and horrible deed, this foul and unnatural crime. The Princess Anne Herald of Tuesday says, Willin was then confined in prison at that place to await his trial, which will probably come on at the next May term of the County Court.

The New Hampshire Sentinel says—"It is remarkable that there has never been a conviction for the crime of perjury in this state, with the exception of a solitary instance, and this happened from the upbraiding of a man's conscience. He had been hired to swear—the cause was gained by his testimony. He subsequently presented himself to the court, acknowledged his guilt, and thought he deserved punishment. He was indicted, and is now in the state's prison."

The Legislature of New-York has made an appropriation to encourage the cultivation of the Mulberry tree and raising Silk worms, and has authorized the employment of paupers in the business wherever they can be made useful.

IRELAND.

Tithes.—An Archdeacon stoned to Death in Tipperary!

On Wednesday evening last the Rev. Archdeacon Irwine Whitty, rector of Golden, near Cashel, was found savagely murdered in a field near Colonoulty. He had that day been on a visit at the house of a Mr. Daniel in the neighborhood, and who had accompanied him on his return homewards across the fields by a short cut, for about a quarter of a mile. When first discovered, he was insensible, but life was not extinct. However, from the barbarous manner in which his skull had been fractured with stones, some of which lay besides him, there was no hopes of his recovery. He was conveyed to a neighboring house, where he lingered till death relieved his sufferings in the morning. Nothing more is known of the manner of his death. It is evident he was waylaid, but by whom is yet unknown, and from the state of fear in which every one lives, it is not likely that an informer will be found to come forward. The Archdeacon had for some time been in treaty with his parishioners for a commutation of his tythes He had claimed 1,200*l.*; but the majority of tythes payers, Protestant as well as Catholic, had resisted the demand. It was in opposition to this claim that the great meeting of "Hurlers" took place about a month ago in this neighborhood, when a magistrate interfered, and read the Riot Act. Some of the peasantry retired; others obstinately refused; forty were apprehended by the police, and finally lodged by the military in Bloinmel gaol. It is much to be feared, that, now the vengeful spirit of the county of Tipperary is roused, it will not be easily or speedily allayed. In the county of Donegal, too, serious disturbances have broken forth. A large military force has been ordered to the barony of Innishwen; a stipendiary magistrate was appointed, and two resident gentlemen appointed as additional magistrates.—Tithes are said to be the grand topic of complaint here, as elsewhere. Two tithes proctors (Michael Doherty, of Clenhouse, Clomony, and Patrick O'Donnell, of Buncrana) were lately attacked in their houses, their windows were broken, and various other mischiefs done to the two dwellings.

The pound of the latter, at Buncrana, was forcibly broken open, and a number of pigs (seized and confined there for tythe) were set free. The same spirit is pervading the barony of Erris; and notices, signed by "Mrs Alt," have been served on individuals who were known to be inclined to pay tithes peaceably, to deter them. Some small farmers, who openly declared their disregard of these mandates, had their corn scattered at night about their stackyards, and Mr. Loughry had his new house totally pulled down, to convince him he dare not resist Mrs. Alt's warning with impunity Mr. Doherty of Muff also displeased the peasantry of his neighborhood by enclosing part of a common at Glentocher adjoining his property. They levelled the fence at night, also razed a pound newly built on his own ground.

Extract of a letter, dated

GREEN BAY, Feb. 8.

The Small Pox is making dreadful ravage among the Indians along the western shore of Lake Michigan. As many as sixty had died of this malady at Milwauky up to the last accounts.

From the Reading Pa. Journal, April 7.

Yesterday, after the whole fabric had been razed to the ground, of that ancient stone place of public worship, the German Reformed Church, which stood the blasts of between seventy & eighty winters, the cavity of the corner stone was exposed to public view.—Our business prevented us from being present at the interesting sight. We hastily gleaned the following: 'Its contents consisted of a leaden plate, upon which was stamped a brief *memorabilia* of the founding of the building, together with decayed manuscripts and the holy scriptures, so much in a state of decay as to render it illegible a single letter. In fact, a portion that we saw, resembled in our imagination, thin pieces of shavings in a rotten state.

By a calculation it appears, that allowing 32 years for a generation, and reckoning 5,287 years from Adam to the present time, that 145 thousand millions of human beings have existed on the earth since the system of our globe commenced.

Noah Webster outdone.—The Emperor of China, has published a new dictionary, in forty large volumes.

The Diario di Roma of 11th February publishes the translation of two letters addressed to the Pope by the savage tribes of the Algonquins, Nissislingois and Iroquois, of Lower Canada, expressing their sense of the advantages they had derived from the religious instructions of Missionaries, and forwarding to his Holiness a necklace, and a pair of shoes, constructed after their fashion, from perforated glass, the curious manufacture of which has excited great attention.

ANCIENT CHARTER.

During a sojourn in Scotland in the year 1831, we picked up the following copy of a charter granted by Malcome Kenmure, King of that country, said to be the most ancient original extant. To lovers of the antique the *morceau* may afford amusement by the quaintess of its phraseology, which certainly gives sufficient latitude.

A charter granted by Malcolm Canmore King of Scotland. I, Malcome Kenmure King, the 1st of my reign Give to thee Baron Hunter, Upper and Nether Powmode, with all the bounds within the floods—with the Hoope and Hoopetown, and all the bounds up and down above the earth to heaven—and all below the earth to hell—as free to thee and thine, as ever God gave to me and mine—and that for a bow & broad arrow when I come to hunt upon Yarrow—and for the more sooth of this, I bvis the white wax with my teeth, before Margaret my wife, and Maule, my nurse—Sic subscribitur.

Malcome Kenmure King.
Magaret, witness.
Maule, witness.
1057.

Religion during the Great Plague of London.—As it brought the people into public company, so it was surprising how it brought them to crowd in the churches; they inquired no more into who they sat near to or far from, what offensive smells they met with, or what condition the people seemed to be in; but looked upon themselves as all so many dead corpses: they came in the churches without the least caution, and crowded together as if their lives were of no consequence compared to the work they came about there: indeed the zeal which they showed in coming and the earnestness and affection they showed in their attention to what they heard, made it manifest what a value people would all put upon the worship of God if they thought every day they attended at church that it would be their last.—*Dr. Foe's History of the Plague.*

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The Senate, yestesday, in Committee of the Whole, went into the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill. The amendment moved by Mr Forsyth on the preceding day was withdrawn. Mr. Miller then moved to strike out the appropriation for an outfit for a Minister to France in the room of Mr. Rives, who is about to return home. There was a considerable discussion on this motion.

It was contended on one side that the appropriation would be giving a legislative sanction to the appointment of a Minister during the recess of Congress, and that, if a contingency should arise in which it would be necessary to appoint a Minister, there was a contingent fund, which was sufficient for the payment of the outfit. It was on the other side contended that the contingent fund could not be properly applied to this object, and that a refusal to make the appropriation would be received as a suggestion that the Senate did not wish that a Minister should be sent to France. The question being put, there appeared Ayes 21, Noes 21. The Vice President giving his vote in the affirmative, the amendment was carried.

Mr. Clay then moved to strike out the provision for a Minister to Belgium, on the ground that the mission was not necessary, and, as the appointment was not made, the Senate could not feel the same embarrassment in voting as when the mission to Guatemala was under consideration. There was considerable discussion on this motion, and a strong diversity of opinion concerning the necessity of the mission. The subject was not discussed, purely owing to the fact that the nomination is pending in the Senate, and the information possessed by that body in reference to it, is for the present sealed.—There was no decision on the question, and it was agreed that the Senate should sit to-day, for the exclusive purpose of acting on this particular nomination so as to disembarrass the question.

The dwelling of Mrs. Watson, a widow lady residing at the head of South River, was destroyed by fire, on Monday morning last. So rapid was the conflagration, that the inmates escaped with some difficulty—saving little, except that which they carried on their persons. By this calamity (says the Annapolis Gazette) a widow with eleven children, seven of whom are daughters, have been deprived of a home.

Temperance.—A late European paper mentions that, as one restriction on intemperance, it had been established that, if a taverner trusted a person with liquor, he should not be able to recover the debt by law. The same thing is provided in the Massachusetts new License Act.

Maine is still in a ferment on the Boundary Question. The proceedings of the Legislature, upon the request of the President, conditionally acquiescing in the award of the King of the Netherlands, excite great indignation The people declare they will never be *bribed* out of their territory—they will not sell their birth right for a mess of pottage. If the award must stand—if they must submit, it will not be for the temptation of gold, but from the duty of good citizens and patriots. And herein they are right. *Fredonian.*

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	4 75	Oats,	33
Wheat (red)	1 00	Cloverseed,	6 00
" (white)	1 08	Flaxseed,	1 37
Corn,	49	Whiskey,	25
Rye,	65 a 67	Plaister,	4 00

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. D. McConaughy, Mr. *James Armstrong*, of Richmond, Ohio, (formerly of this place,) to Miss *Maria Tate*, daughter of Mr. Solomon Tate, of Mountpleasant township.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Steele, Mr. *William Scott*, of Huntingdon county, (formerly of this place,) to Miss *Margaret Hubble*, of Chambersburg.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. J. Ruthrauff, Mr. *Abraham Gerber*, to Miss *Dorothea Kohlhouse*, both of Germany township.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. W. Butler, Mr. *William Thompson*, of this county, to Miss *Margaret Nickum*, of Frederick county.

DIED,

On Friday morning last, *Samuel Sloan*, Esq. of Cumberland township, aged 59 years.

On Sunday last, Mr. *David Moose*, of Straban township.

On the 9th inst. in Liberty township, Mr. ——— *Caldwell*, at an advanced age. His death was occasioned by a severe injury received from an ox a few days previously.

On the 20th ult. Mr. *Jacob Miller*, of Hamilton township, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 1st inst. in the vicinity of Abbottstown, Mr. *George Heary*, in the 63d year of his age.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the House recently occupied by the Rev. DAVID MCCONAUGHY, Baltimore-street.

April 17. tf

TEMPERANCE.

AN adjourned meeting of the 'Temperance Society,' will be held at the Court house, on *Friday the 27th inst.* at 7 o'clock, P. M.

S. R. RUSSELL, *Sec'y.*

April 17. tm

SIAMESE TWINS.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, are most respectfully informed that the celebrated

"Siamese Twin Brothers,"

who have excited so much astonishment wherever they have been, are now in this Town, and will continue here up to and including Wednesday Evening next.

☞Their room at Mr. M'Clellan's "Franklin House" will be open from 10 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening.

Admittance 25 Cents.

Historical Accounts of the Youths may be had in their room *only*, price 12½ cents.

☞After leaving Gettysburg, they propose paying a visit to the villages of Emmittsburg, Waynesboro', and Mercersburg.

April 16. 1t

☞***The Examination of the*** Gettysburg GYMNASIUM will occur on *Wednesday the 25th of April.* On the evening of the same day, at 7 o'clock, a Contest in Declamation, Composition and Debating, will be held between the rival Societies, in the Lutheran Church. The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Borough and County are respectfully invited to attend. ☞The Summer Session will commence on the *23d of May.*

April 17. 2t

1,000 *Bushels of LIME.*

THE Subscriber, living half a mile from Millers-Town, Adams county, offers to his Friends and the Public, 1000 bushels of FRESH LIME, at a low rate.

ROBERT SLEMMONS.

April 17. 4t

Journeymen Carpenters WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage, immediately, several Journeymen Carpenters, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

NICHOLAS PEARSE.

Gettysburg, April 17. 4t

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that they have again taken the well-known Establishment on Middle-Creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with the greatest promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinetts, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 7th of May, at the following places, viz:

Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township,
Johnston's Store, in Millers-Town,
Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill,
Wm. Ferree's, on Marsh-creek,
Epley's Mill, on Marsh-creek,
Christian Witmer's, on Tom's-creek,
Black's Mill, on Rock-creek,
John Yett's, Two Taverns,
Rufflesberger's Tavern, Balt. Road,
Sheets' Tavern, near Gettysburg,
Delaplane's Tavern, near Taney-Town,
Eline's Store, near Null's Mill,
John Kephart's, at Troxell's Mill,
Capt. Sluss's,
Adam Lichtenwalter's, near Sell's Mill,
Gribble's Tavern, at Monocacy Bridge,
Widow Black's, and Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg,
J. Ash's Tavern, and Danner & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg:

where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

☞Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

April 17. tf

Battalion Orders.

THE *American Union Battalion of Volunteers*, composed of the Gettysburg Troop, Gettysburg Guards, Liberty Riflemen, and Mountpleasant Riflemen, will parade, for drill and inspection, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 19th day of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Major,

DAVID SCOTT, *Adjutant.*

April 17. tp

Theological Seminary.

THE few delinquent subscribers resident in Adams county, are requested to make payment, without delay, to the Agent of the Board, Mr. H. WITMOR; because all accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st of June next, the subscriber will be under the necessity of transferring, in payment of the debt of the Institution, made on the faith of these subscriptions, in the erection of the Seminary Edifice.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ,
Treasurer of the Board.

April 10. 4t

☞The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on Thursday last, until the 29th of May next, at which time they will re-assemble, for the purpose of districting the State, under the new apportionment bill. 214 Acts and 32 Resolutions were passed during the session. We give below the titles of those which are of a public nature, or are interesting to this part of the State:

A supplement to the act entitled an act concerning estrays.

An act authorizing the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to apply certain monies, to the payment of interest.

An act directing the time of closing the reports and accounts of the canal commissioners, and the reports of the commissioners of the internal improvement fund.

A supplement to an act entitled an act, "to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth," passed March 25, 1831.

A supplement to an act entitled an act to regulate inns and taverns, passed April 7, 1830.

An act authorizing compensation for damages done by certain State roads.

An act granting aid to Jefferson college.

An act for the relief of sundry soldiers and widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Coke and Iron company.

An act authorizing a temporary loan, for the payment of necessary repairs on the Pennsylvania canal.

An act to incorporate the Franklin rail road company.

An act to incorporate the York and Maryland line rail road company.

An act relative to constables and supervisors in certain townships and boroughs.

An act allowing appeals to the owners of unseated lands, in certain cases therein mentioned.

An act relating to registers and registers' courts.

An act requiring the state treasurer to make an annual report on the subject of finance.

An act relating to Orphans' Courts.

An act relative to the Pennsylvania canals and rail roads.

An act further to extend the provisions of an act, relative to the patenting of lands, passed April 8, 1829.

A supplement to the act, entitled an act relative to the Pennsylvania canals and rail roads, paased March 30, 1832.

An act to incorporate the Adams county rail road company.

An act for the erection of the Gettysburg Gymnasium, into a college, and for other purposes.

An act concerning the administration of justice.

An act entitled a further supplement to an act, for taking lands into execution.

An act providing the mode of settling accounts of county treasurers, and for other purposes.

Relative to the United States Bank.

Respecting the Tariff.

Relative to soldiers of the revolutionary war.

To suspend the daily pay of the members and officers of the Legislature, during the adjournment.

Relative to the commissioners for revising the code of Pennsylvania.

Relative to the record of the appraisers of damages.

Authorizing the Canal Commissioners to change the location of the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road, between the little and big Conestoga bridges.

Creek Treaty.—A treaty with the Creek Indians has been concluded by the Secretary of War, and ratified by the Senate of the United States, by which they cede all their lands east of the Mississippi river; certain reservations are made for those Indians who shall refuse to emigrate, west of the Mississippi, and it is provided that they shall not be *compelled* to go thither—The other provisions, from a hasty reading, appear to be liberal, and their claim to the country west of the Mississippi is solemnly guaranteed! What a mockery this to guaranty land to them, at the moment when tribes with the same solemn pledge are forcibly expelled from their native soil!

The following, which we extract from the Cherokee Phœnix, of the 24th ult. will show what part of the Indians of the Cherokee nation have accepted the invitation of our government to emigrate beyond the Mississippi:—

"*Emigrating Cherokees.*—A party of emigrants are now lying at the Agency, waiting for a steamboat, we are told, to convey them down the Tennessee river, and it is very likely they will wait all this season for a steamboat—and will not be much nearer starting than they are now. We understand the number is about one hundred; and a greater part are whites, blacks, and mulattoes—*so much for the Indian Emigration.*—We believe this is all, or nearly all the reward for the Government, in the great effort, which her agents made last winter, to effect the entire removal of the Cherokees. They have succeeded in removing a few of the rubbish of this nation, who were of no use to the Cherokees whatever; we think in the end, the nation will find itself a gainer, rather than a loser—by the last emigration The first company who left the Agency, did not exceed one hundred, of all descriptions, and those that are now there, together with the first company, will not exceed two hundred; besides a few, who, having enrolled while they were drunk, have taken themselves into the woods, *the thoughts of Arkansas* being not agreeable to their minds, in their sober hours. Others are riding about from one neighborhood to another, in search of their wives, they having absconded from their husbands, to avoid encountering the perilous journey to the west of the Mississippi."

Interesting case!—With cheeks burning with shame for our country, we copy the following paragraph from the Cherokee Phœnix of the 17th ult.:—

On last Thursday, a company of the Georgia Guard visited a school in this place under the care of Miss Sawyer, a missionary under the American Board. It had been understood by them that she had been giving instructions to a little black boy and teaching him to read the bible. Miss Sawyer was warned, by a Sergeant who commanded the Guard, to forthwith desist from teaching the black boy. It appeared that at the last sitting of the Legislature of Georgia, an act was passed making it unlawful for any person to give instruction to any black person in the State, under the penalty of a fine of not less than $1000 nor exceeding $5000, and imprisonment until the fine is paid, for every such offence. Whether Miss Sawyer had ever heard of the existence of such a law, before she took the boy into school, we are not able to say; but it is very likely she never had. She was promised to be arraigned at the next Superior Court in the newly formed county, called "*Cherokee,*" on the 4th Monday in this month, providing she persists in teaching the boy.

The Guard arrested two young white men, a few miles from this place; Robert Agnew and Jack Murry; the former had been living in the neighborhood where he was arrested two or three years; the other lives on the Alabama side of the nation.

A young lady is teaching a poor little black boy to read the bible—the word of him who spoke as never man spoke—and she is forthwith visited by a ruffian Guard, with bayonets fixed, and ordered to desist. This, too, in a land of freedom!—in a country where the Guard has no legal right to remain an hour—and the President of the United States sanctioning the foul tyranny.

N. Y. Com.

It is with sincere regret that we witness the course a portion of the press is taking in an attempt to sustain General Jackson, at all hazards, right or wrong, and at any price, even at the cost of the time-honored institutions of the country. The following is from the Onondaga Standard.

"In regard to the intimation of Judge McLean, that upon the enforcement of this decision depends the resolution of the Court ever to convene again, we have only to say that we trust in heaven they will adhere to their determination. We should rejoice in the event. *A new bench might be organised, into which should enter some portion of the spirit of the age.*"

Ay, "some portion of the spirit of the age," some of the detestable spirit of cupidity, personal adulation, and political profligacy which characterise the age. The present judges are too virtuous, and "a new bench must be organized." The Senate of the United States reject a nomination, and it is forthwith gravely proposed to reduce their term of service to two years, and deprive them of appointing power. Whosoever had predicted five years ago that such sentiments would have ever found an editor, traitor enough to conceive, and so lost to shame as to utter them, would have been deemed a silly alarmist, whose opinions commanded neither attention nor belief.

Albany Daily Adv.

At the recent State Rights Convention, held at Charleston, Mr Robert J. Turnbull, a leading Nullifier, is said to have declared, that "the State of South Carolina is *de facto* and *de jure* an independent sovereignty; that she has the right and the power to declare war, and make peace, with all Powers and People," &c. &c. We have always foreseen that to this complexion would Nullification at length be obliged to come. Commencing with protesting against the violation of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, it ends by subverting that Constitution!—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Nullification Society of S Carolina held a convocation held at Charleston, on the 2nd of April, the 1st falling on Sunday. Governor Hamilton presided.

The first business transacted, was the adoption of a resolution to celebrate with becoming festivities, the birthday of Mr. Jefferson, whom the Society considers as the father of nullification.

Chancellor Harper, the delegate to the free trade convention in this city, addressed the meeting at great length, denouncing the tariff, and defending nullification.

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting:—

"Resolved, That it is the firm belief and conviction of this Association, that no modification of the Tariff will be satisfactory to the people of S. Carolina, that does not involve an ultimate abandonment of the principle of protection.

Governor Hamilton then made an address.

"The Governor stated that he had been apprised by his correspondence, that the attitude of this State had had its influence on the great Jackson party, and that they evinced their apprehension of the effect which it might have on their all engrossing paramount object of retaining office. They began to bid for conciliation; a willingness had been declared in a high quarter, to fix the Tariff at an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. This was something gained in that quarter, but having beaten them down to that, we must not rest satisfied—that was yet too high for justice—almost fifteen per cent. too high—we must bring them down to justice. But he said he was convinced there would be no abandonment of the protective principle by this Congress. He had that morning received a letter from a member of the Senate's committee on Manufactures, to whom Mr. Clay's resolution and the proposed amendments had been referred; which he read, stating that the proposal to take all taxation from unprotected articles, had been agreed upon by the committee, and that there was no hope of any other modification than CLAY'S going down in the Senate. The Governor said, that in the event of this result, there would doubtless be an attempt by those in this State, who, compelled to acknowledge the necessity of resistance, yet unwilling to co-operate with us, and he believed too for the very purpose of neutralizing all resistance, to rally on the project of a great Southern Convention. Let us beware of them—it would take five years to consult, and prepare, and induce the other States even to take up the subject—if they should be brought to co-operate, then, and in the mean time, we shall have forfeited all the honors of resistance, by a dishonorable retreat from the station we have assumed, we shall have lost the best opportunity for resistance, and the spirit and energies of the State sickened by hope deferred, we shall have waited for Georgia to first settle her Cherokee question, and more humiliating still, until Virginia had first tried her experiment to make Mr. Van Buren President. No! let us practice on the doctrine of the truth of which we are convinced. Let us apply the remedy of which we are sure of the efficacy. Let us maintain the proud place which we have assumed, and take the honors that belong to it. He concluded by calling on the members to contribute to the fund of the association, however small might be the sum given by each. However small, it might be instrumental in bearing light into some dark corner of the State—in sending in the shape of one of our inestimable tracts—a pioneer of truth—a missionary of liberty into some humble log cabin to prepare its rude but honest inmate for the great struggle, which heaven, in its justice, and it may be, in its mercy had decreed.

From the National Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated April 8, 1832.

We hear much in this city, and, I presume it is a question of no ordinary interest in all our great commercial cities, of the time when Congress is likely to adjourn. Not that the period of the adjournment is of itself of importance, but as the date of it may afford presumption for judgment of its action upon the Tariff. That the Bank question will receive the attention of the House immediately upon the return of the Committee, no one doubts; & it is almost equally certain that the re-chartering bill, more or less modified, will pass both branches of the National Legislature. The final decison of the Executive upon it no one of course can predict, or even, I believe, conjecture with any degree of confidence. I have heard from many who may be considered good authorities on such a point, that Congress will rise about the middle of June. If such be the case, and there is little reason to suppose it will sit longer, it is perfectly evident that no general and thorough revision of the Tariff can be had. In fact, since the report of the first (restrictive) bill from the Committee on Manufactures, it has fully appeared to most persons who take an interest in tracing such affairs from cause to effect, that no efficient action with respect to the protective system could possibly be intended.

Maine.—Mr. Ludden of Oxford county, a Jackson member of the House of Representatives of Maine, made the following speech a few days since in secret session, while the resolves in relation to the North Eastern Boundary were under discussion:

Sir, I have restrained my feeling on this subject for a long time, but unqualified as I am, unwilling as I am at any time to trouble the House with the sound of my voice, yet when I hear such sentiments as have been advanced here by those whom I consider my political friends, it is impossible for me longer to keep silence. Our agent at Washington (Mr. Preble) tells in his confidential message that we can make a *better bargain* if we will take *land* than we can if we trade for *cash*. What, Sir! barter American territory and American citizens away for *land* or for *cash*! Sell our citizens without their consent! Sell them to the British to become the subjects of a British King! Sir, history informs us of only one solitary instance in this republic where a bargain of this kind was ever attempted, and that was at West Point in the secret session held by Benedict Arnold and Major Andre. Our title to this territory is indisputable; it was purchased for us; the price was blood; the blood of our fathers. And shall we, Sir, like Esau, sell our birth-right for a mess of pottage? No, Sir.—Heaven protect us from such disgrace.

What sir, if the sainted spirits of '76, who fell in defence of our rights, could be permitted to take a view of our proceedings; would they not look upon us with pity and contempt? Would they not denounce us as degenerate sons of worthy sires. Sir, whoever this day votes for this disgraceful bargain, will, I trust, live to see the time when the finger of scorn shall be pointed at him, and shall hear the contemptuous expression, you are one of the number that voted to sell a part of our country. Yes sir, we sell not only a part of our country, but our fellow citizens with it, and among those citizens a member of this House, legally chosen by constituted authorities of this State, and has as good a right to a seat here as any member on this floor. Sir, I now take this opportunity to enter my solemn protest against these proceedings—without doing this, I should be ashamed to return to my constituents—I should be ashamed to return to my family and friends.

The Utica Observer asserts, and the Albany Argus copies the assertion—that the President of the United States is not bound to support the Constitution as it may be interpreted by the Federal Judges—that he may act independently of any other branch of the Government, on all constitutional questions—that "he may either act or refuse to act in support of the decision of a co-ordinate branch of the Government." The President is then invested with all real legislative, judicial, and executive power, with regard to the constitution:—the execution of the laws depends upon his will, and he possesses more absolute control in the Government of the Union than is claimed for any constitutional monarch in Europe in the administration of affairs. With him, no branch of the Government can be deemed *co-ordinate in fact*—the prerogative of nullifying laws and judicial decisions by denying their conformity to the constitution, makes him supreme—the final arbiter—the very Celestial Majesty.

National Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

In Senate, yesterday, various petitions were presented by different Senators, and referred to appropriate Committees. A resolution was offered by Mr. Frelinghuysen, authorising the Secretary of the Senate to purchase copies of the Journals from 1774 to 1778, to supply such Senators as had not been already supplied. The resolution was not acted on. Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Parrish Carter, which was read a first time and ordered to a second reading. The bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the officers and the soldiers of the Army of the Revolution was then taken up, in Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Foot, the vote being Ayes 18, Noes 12; and the question pending being on the amendment offered by Mr. Robinson, of Illinois, Mr. White moved to amend the amendment, by adding the words "and any other person who was in service, under the authority of the United States, against any tribe or nation of Indians, prior to the 1st of January, 1795." This amendment to the amendment was supported by remarks from Messrs White and Grundy, and opposed by Messrs. Smith and Buckner.

At the expiration of the hour, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Smith, laid on the table. Mr. Forsyth then reported, from the Committee on Commerce, a bill for the relief of J. and W. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading. On motion of Mr. Johnston, 1500 extra copies of the report of the select committee on the Apportionment Bill, were ordered to be printed. The Senate then resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the General Appropriation Bill, when Mr. Holmes concluded his remarks. Mr. Smith then expressed a hope that the prosecution of this debate should be postponed until the resolution offered by Mr. Sprague should be taken up, and that the Appropriation Bill would be permitted to pass, without further delay. Mr. Sprague, assenting to this suggestion, with the understanding that his resolution would be taken up after the present bill is disposed of, and that the latitude of the discussion would not be abridged, the amendment which gave rise to the discussion was agreed to. The other amendments to the Bill were then gone through, but the Bill was not then finished, when, on motion of Mr. King, the Senate adjourned.

Mr RINGLAND of the House of Representatives, (Pa.) has made an interesting report on the subject of the militia, accompanied by a resolution relative to a revision of the system. The principle suggested as the basis of the proposed revision, that the training of all ununiformed militia should be abolished, is in conformity with the recommendation of the military convention, and is undoubtedly just.

We hope that the persons that may be appointed agreeably to the resolution submitted, seeing the absurdity of attempting to oblige men who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, to learn an act which they can never exercise, will provide in the bill which they may draft, for the total exemption of that class of persons, not only from militia duty, but from all fines and exactions in lieu of it. The following is the resolution accompaning the report:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, that the Governor is hereby authorised to appoint three competent persons, whose duty it shall be to draft a bill revising the present militia laws, and report the same to the next Legislature, at the commencement of their session. The bill to be predicated on the following principles;

1. That all the training except those citizens who will voluntarily uniform and equip themselves, or have already done so, and be attached to some volunteer corps, shall be dispensed with; and every able bodied citizen between the age of twenty-one and forty five years, and who are not exempt by any law of the United States, or may be thought entitled to exemption by the laws of this state, and who will not uniform and equip themselves as volunteers, shall pay the sum of per annum in lieu thereof, to be collected with the county rates and levies, which shall constitute a fund for the support of volunteers.

2. That volunteers shall be organized into divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions, as far as practicable, and be required to perform camp duty, at least three successive days in each year.

Temperance Societies.—The London Times notices thirteen meetings recently held in as many different places, for the purpose of forming Temperance Societies; and adds—

So general is the feeling of interest, and the demand for abstinence, in forming societies throughout the country, that the committee ardently desire to be in possession of funds which would enable them to engage, at least, one agent to go through the Kingdom, especially at a time when the calamity with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit our land is spreading, and thus war against the common enemy ardent spirits, more destructive than the sword. So indispensable and deeply important are funds, that three members of the committee had expended upwards of 200*l*; and if the committee was supported by funds in proportion to the wide field of labor it has opened, it would immediately engage several agents for the same purpose, and proclaim the peace which temperance societies lead to, and become the means of greatly reducing the expense occasioned by pauperism, crime and disease, produced by the use of ardent spirits.

The London Morning Chronicle makes this remark—

"We do not believe there is in Europe a population in so wretched a condition as the half million of people who inhabit the eastern part of London.—They live in an undrained swamp; the lanes are not even paved; the houses are damp and offensive; and the inhabitants in their appearance exhibit all the marks of physical and moral degeneracy."

The same paper observes—

"It seems to be admitted that the ravages of the Cholera are almost confined to the classes that are dirty in their habits, and debilitated by low diet and drunkenness."

A late Saturday Bulletin, reports a case of a young woman who travelled from near Pittsburg to Philadelphia, for the purpose of fulfilling a matrimonial engagement with her "true love" who was clerk in a store in that city.—She performed her journey on foot and was robbed by the way; after reaching Philadelphia she was unable to find the object of her search, having forgotten his employer's name, and was compelled to part with her clothes, to pay her expenses. She wandered through the city for several days, until her own clothes were all exchanged for the ragged habiliments of abject poverty—Having no place to lodge, she lay down in the market house, and was there found sleeping, by the watch, who removed her to the watch house.

On the following morning she was induced, after much persuasion, to state the foregoing circumstances; her innocent simplicity fully convinced the bystanders of its truth. Twenty-five dollars were immediately made up for her, and search being made, her lover was found. "Their meeting was of the most affecting kind; and on the same evening, their vows were sealed on the hymeneal alter!"

He had been afraid to visit Pittsburgh, lest he should lose his situation.

"Sweet is pleasure,
Sweet is pleasure,
Sweet is pleasure after pain."

Zanesville Gaz.

We regret exceedingly to announce, says the Huntingdon Gazette, that a young man, in the prime of life, son of Mr. William M'Killip, of the vicinity of Frankstown, was almost instantly killed on Wednesday or Thursday last, by the pressure of a loaded wagon, which he was in the act of raising with a *jack screw.*

EXAMINATION.

AN Examination of the Pupils of the GETTYSBURG *FEMALE ACADEMY*, will be held on *Thursday and Friday the 19th and 20th inst.* The following are the subjects of examination, viz.: Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, and the French Language.

Parents in particular, & the Friends of Education in general, are respectfully solicited to favor us with their attendance.

☞The next session of this Institution will commence on *Monday the 14th of May*, when a few additional Pupils can be received. To those whose parents desire it, instructions in the *French Language* will be given, during the summer, by Mr. FREDERICI, an experienced and well qualified Teacher.

J. H. MARSDEN.

April 10. te

To BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Adams County, at the house of Nicholas Taughinbaugh, Inn-keeper, in New-Chester, on *Friday the 20th day of April inst.* for erecting a

Wooden Bridge

over the great Conowago Creek, near Kohler's (formerly Long's) Mill, of the following dimensions, viz:—

The Bridge to contain a single arch, the Span of which will be 105 feet in the clear. Abuttments to be 8 feet thick, each; 10 feet high from common water mark, and 22 feet wide. The wing walls on the East side of the Creek, to be at least 30 feet wide, and 3½ feet higher than the floor of the Bridge—the filling up to be level with the floor of the bridge. The wing walls on the West side, to be 50 feet long, with a gradual rise, and to be 3½ feet higher than the filling up. Abuttments and wing walls to be built on rocks, or otherwise good foundations. Wing walls to be 2 feet thick. The bridge to be 16 feet wide in the clear—12 feet high from the floor to the square; the sides and part of the ends to be weather-boarded with white pine boards, planed, and painted a good Venetian red; the arch to be planked with pine plank, and afterwards with 2 inch oak plank—lower plank to be pinned, and the whole to be covered with white pine shingles.

Each person handing in a Proposal, is requested to exhibit a plan.

By Order,

D. HORNER, Clerk.

April 3, 1832. td

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of $25,000,
***ONE of* 15,000,**
1 of 10,000, 1 of 3,610,
AND NO LESS THAN
TWENTY OF $1,000!

THE EIGHTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 21st April.

60 *Number Lottery*—9 *Drawn Ballots.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	40	200
1	15,000	51	100
1	10,000	51	50
1	3,610	51	20
20	1,000	1683	16
20	500	11475	8

Tickets, $8, Halves, $4,
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, April 10. td

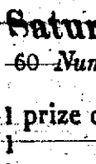
Drawn Numbers in Class No. 7,
15 4 17 41 58 50 23 51 47

Adjourned Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 21st day of April inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Johnston, John Myers and James Morrison, containing 64 Acres and 97 Perches, more or less, on which are erected a

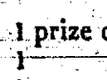


1½ story Stone Dwelling House, Stone Bank Barn, Log Stable, and other Out-buildings, a well of water, and an Orchard—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Mary Weakley.*

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the Town of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lots of No. 1 and 3, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 2, on which are erected a two-story



Brick Dwelling-house, and Brick Back-building, (occupied as a Tavern) Frame Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Elias King* and *Mary King.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, April 10, 1832. ts

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 23d day of April next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1832.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

List of Causes—April Term.

Anthony Beardorff *vs.* David Ross.
Peter Bercaw *vs.* S. Tagert & J. Brinkerhoff.
Adam Shorb, use of D. Shultz, *vs.* John Miller.
Adam Shorb *vs.* John Miller.

Grand Jury—April Term.

Hamiltonban—James Wilson, John M'Ginley, (of Jos.) Wm. Cobean, jr.
Huntington—Thos. Stephens, Henry Bittinger.
Cumberland—Sam'l Patterson, Peter Epley.
Liberty—James Bigham.
Reading—Job Dicks, David White.
Hamilton—George Clark.
Franklin—David M'Murdie, John Hartman, Nicholas Mark, David Scott, David Beecher, Jacob Brough.
Conowago—Jacob Wortz.
Menallen—William Rex, James Bell.
Mountpleasant—James Brinkerhoff, Abraham Eckert.
Borough—David Ecker, John Slentz.

General Jury—April Term.

Berwick—Benjamin Kepner, Benjamin Fink, Henry W. Slagle, George Wolf.
Menallen—John Mowrer.
Franklin—Robt. M'Murdie, David Wills, John Cobean.
Reading—Wm. Taughinbaugh.
Straban—Daniel Benner, John M'Ilheny, Jacob Grass, James Brinkerhoff, Jacob King, Robert King, George Boyer.
Borough—David M'Creary, Michael C. Clarkson, Jacob Ziegler.
Mountjoy—Jacob Diehl, James Heagy, Francis Allison, John Wilson (of C.).
Conowago—John Marshall, jr. Geo. Beshore, Solomon Stonesifer.
Tyrone—Peter Studebecker, Jas. Wray.
Germany—Wm. Winrott, Wm. Gitt, jr.
Hamilton—John Dellone, Jas. Patterson, (of Samuel.)
Mountpleasant—James W. Galbreath, Joseph Rider.
Cumberland—Christian Stoner.
Huntington—Abraham Trostle.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to harbor my colored boy *Abraham Tomlinson*, nor to entice him from my employ at any time, nor deal with him in any way, without my permission, as I am determined to prosecute any person who may do so.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

Abbottstown, March 27. 4t

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WILLIAM GILLILAND,

Esq. deceased, to wit: The heirs of John Gilliland, deceased, viz. Samuel John, Margaret Catharine and William Fleming Gilliland, all minors; Wm. Gilliland, George Gilliland, Fleming Gilliland, and Joseph Gilliland, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-third day of April next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

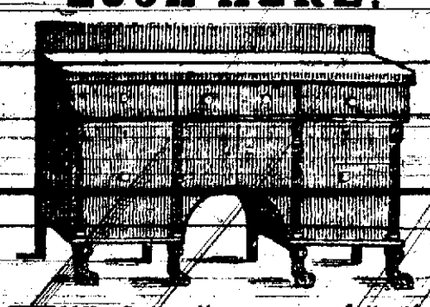
By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

March 6. tc

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

LOOK HERE!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the

CABINET-MAKING,

in all its various branches, in Baltimore-street, a few doors south of Mr. D. M'Creary's Saddler's-shop—where he will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of *FIRST-RATE*

Furniture.

☞All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work—for which the highest market price will be given.

He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

COFFINS,

with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL *PLATING Establishment,*

GETTYSBURG, Pa.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,
Top and Trace Finishers,
ORNAMENTS,
of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:—

IN COMPANIES, on *Monday the 7th of May next*, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz.

The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 14th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Tuesday the 15th*;

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 16th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 17th*;

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 18th*; and the 2d do. of do. on *Saturday the 19th of May next*—unless the Commanding Officers, shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The "York & Adams County Liberty Battalion," & the "American Union Batt." will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

THE VOLUNTEERS

within the bounds of the 89th and 90th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

THE APPEALS:

For the Militia, on *Monday the 11th of June next*; for the Volunteers, on *Monday the 5th of November next.*

J. SANDERS,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.

April 3, 1832. tp

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL FREY,

deceased, viz. Peter Frey, (the children of Christina Long, who died before her father), Jacob Long, George Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and Catharine Long, intermarried with Samuel Slothower, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Monday the twenty-third day of April next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

March 6. tc

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st April, 1832.

A
John Arendt
B
George Y. Byers
John Baltzler
John Blubaugh
Peter Beisel
Samuel Brady 2
Margaret Blakely
William Black
Maria Biteler
Benjamin Butler
Moses Bales
Henry Brickard
Mr. Bergleit
Catharine Bender
Henry Bishop 2
C
George Cordorigh
Samuel Crawford
Wm. P. Cane
Wm. Clark
Ludwick Cheely
John Cline
Jacob Cassatt, jr.
Chester Case
Philip Cool
Ann Crawford
Daniel Comfort
Samuel A. Cobean
D
John Duncan 2
John Dotterer
Margaret Dorroff
E
Henry Eckert 2
F
Valentine Flore
Adam Fawney
Barbe Fritz
David Fletcher
Henry Forry
G
James Gallaugher
Henry Gardner
Samuel Gilbert
Jane Gourley
H
Thomas Harris
C. A. Huguenin
Wm Holtzworth
Andrew Hagerman
Robert Hutton
I
Thomas Iler
John Jewett, Esq.
K
John Kimes
Herman Korfe
Jacob Keckler
Peter Knipp
John Kannal
Jacob Knab
L
Peter Linard 2
Margaret Lockhart
Jacob Long
M
John M'Dermad
Margaret M'Laughlin
Sarah C. M'Ilhenny
David Martin
J. Menich
James Mitchell
Samuel Miller
Sheldon Marks
Jacob Mundorff, jr.
John M. Miller
O
John Orr
Solomon Oswald
P
Mr. Plimire
David Pfoutz
Frederick Plum
John Porter
John Peters
Henry Pottorff
R
George Reichter
Jacob F. Rehman
Simon P. Rizer 3
Jacob Righter
Barnabas Rett
J. Ringer 2
Benjamin Rauzahn
Jacob Reigle
S
Daniel M. Smyser
Susannah Stalsmith
David Sheets 3
Mathias Sheets
Peter Shenefelter
Henry Steinour
T
Ann Thompson
Walter Thompson
John Taughinbaugh
U
George Unger
V
Mary Vanorsdel
W
Cynthia Wills 8
Martha E. Woods
Margaret Work
John Wank
John Welty.

☞The Post-Office will be open on Sundays, from 1 to 2 o'clock only.

☞Any person making any memorandum, in writing, on the margin of a newspaper, not only subjects the receiver to letter postage; but, also, the writer to a fine of $5 for every such offence.

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

April 3. 3t

In the Circuit Court

Of Adams County, of Sept. Term, 1831.

IT IS THUS CONTAINED:

David White
vs.
Thomas Neely, Geo. Day, Rachel Arnold, Jas. Wierman, & Moses Neely. } EJECTMENT.

6th March, 1832. On motion of Mr. Fuller, and affidavits filed—Rule on all the Defendants to produce the Article of Agreement between David White and Thomas Neely, dated 18th April, 1831, on the trial of this cause.

(A true copy.)

G. WELSH, *Clerk.*

March 20. 4t

FOR SALE,

THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A

NEGRO BOY,

Who has about seven years to serve.

☞Inquire of

J. B. M'PHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb. 14. tf

The Lady's Book,

A Monthly Journal of Literature, Fashions, and Arts,

IS PUBLISHED BY L. A. GODEY & CO.
112, Chesnut street, Philad'a,
At $3 per annum, payable in advance.

EACH number of this periodical contains 60 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with Splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by Artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery and Portraits of Illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, *designed, drawn and engraved* expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose.—The Embellishments of this character which have appeared in former number, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Embellishments just referred to, every No. contains at least six engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, Curious and Interesting Subjects, Natural History, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of the most popular Music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general Index of contents.

The LADY'S BOOK has now reached its fourth volume, completing a period of 18 months. Since its commencement in July 1830, the patronage bestowed upon it has been rapidly and constantly augmenting, and it has at this time a larger circulation than any other monthly Journal published in the United States. In evidence of this fact, it may be stated that on a single day in January more than fifty names were added to the subscription list; a circumstance without parallel in the history of similar periodicals.—The number printed in each month is Eight Thousand Five Hundred.

The original plan of the LADY'S BOOK varied materially from that of any AMERICAN Periodical then published, and though several of its predecessors have since its appearance changed their peculiar character, and imitated it in various respects, it is believed that in many important particulars it is beyond the reach of rivalry. Devoted mainly, though not exclusively, to the Ladies, the Book was intended to furnish that which might be suited to their wants, their wishes, and their tastes; and to effect this intention the proprietors incurred heavy expenses to procure subjects, which, until then, had formed no part of the design of existing Magazines. Dancing, Riding and other exercises appropriate to the fair were made the topics of commentary and embellishment, and Needle-work, in all its diversified branches, received special attention.

To these were added the many elegant arts which female skill and ingenuity love to practice, such as the manufacture of beautiful and delicate ornaments in glass, paper, &c. to aid in which copious instructions and graphic illustrations were supplied. Nor has the labor of the Toilet been forgotten, since this department has been carefully provided with whatever could be considered proper and adorning.

All these subjects are still included in the general plan, and from the peculiar advantages which the proprietors of the LADY'S BOOK possess, in regard to furnishing them, they unhesitatingly say they fear no competition.

The LADY'S BOOK was the first periodical which presented correct views of existing American Fashions, and in this respect the proprietors believe they may fairly claim superiority over all their contemporaries. Whatever skill, industry and taste, brought into action and incited by liberal reward, can accomplish, will be found to characterize their pictorial views of the Fashions, as well in accurate design and faithful execution, as in rich and brilliant coloring.

The typographical execution of the LADY'S BOOK is such that the proprietors challenge comparison with any Magazine, whether EUROPEAN or AMERICAN. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter-press. In speaking of these mechanical attributes of the LADY'S BOOK, the proprietors have the utmost confidence that examination will more than confirm their statements.

The Literary department of the LADY'S BOOK comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of mawkish sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are forcibly expressed; Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Women; Anecdotes, untainted by indelicate innuendoes; lively Bon-mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading matter of the Work. In superintending this department care has been taken to avoid whatever was calculated to enervate the mind and vitiate the taste, for the proprietors believed that *they* misunderstood the female character, who supposed that weak and silly productions were preferred to those which had strength and solidity to recommend them.

The facilities which the proprietors of the LADY'S BOOK have possessed in the selection of matter have been unusually great, and they have freely availed themselves of the advantages thus enjoyed. Besides the receipt of all the European Magazines, from which suitable articles might be culled, they have been supplied by their Agents and Correspondents abroad, with publications, of which *no other copies* have been sent to this country, and from these they have extracted a number of the most attractive narratives which have ever appeared in any American periodical. Among others of this kind may be mentioned *The Little Black Porter, The Braintrees, The Mathematician, &c.* which were first introduced to American readers through the columns of this work. These advantages are still possessed and used.

The former volumes of the LADY'S BOOK have not pretended to be exclusively original. In preparing the contents of this work preference has always been given to such articles as were calculated to instruct as well as please, wherever they might be found, & though novelty has always been studied, mere *originality* (so called) has never been considered an absolute evidence of merit. The proprietors have rejected as many *original* communications, sent to them for publication, as would have filled a volume of some periodicals. It must not be understood that the LADY'S BOOK has been entirely made up of selected matter. Far from it. A large portion of the contents has been written expressly for the "Book," and that this portion has been well-written, those who have not read may easily believe when they learn it has been furnished by Miss LESLIE, J. R. CHANDLER, RICHARD PENN SMITH, WILLIS G. CLARK, and others equally capable and distinguished.

To secure a supply of Original Contributions the proprietors have offered a PREMIUM OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE AND FIFTY DOLLARS FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM, which shall be furnished them for publication in the LADY'S BOOK. The competition which these offers will excite will, no doubt, obtain an extensive variety of articles from the ablest writers, and in this way a large fund of really valuable matter will be created, upon which they may at all times draw. This, added to the voluntary and they now receive, will enable them to secure for the LADY'S BOOK as high a standing for Original Literary merit, as it has always held for other qualities.

Though the proprietors of the LADY'S BOOK have incurred, and are still incurring, enormous expenses in making their work deserving of the immense patronage they have received, they do not mean to relax in their exertions. Wherever improvement can be made they are determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that they will be amply remunerated. In commencing the LADY'S BOOK they resolved to *promise* nothing which was not within their power and will to *perform*, and they appeal to their patrons whether they have thus far violated a single pledge given to them. They trust, therefore, that their conduct in the past will be a guarantee for the future, when they declare that it shall be their constant aim to make the LADY'S BOOK, if possible, superior to what it has been, well in decoration as in the more solid contents.

Philadelphia, April 3.